

THE CHRONICLE

VOL. VIII. NO. 5.

CROSSFIELD ALBERTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1915.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

LAUT BROS.

Myers Pumps.

For upwards of Forty years Myers Pumps have maintained their reputation and supremacy as a Standard Line of Goods, universally used and known to the dealer and consumer alike as the best, and—backed by the name MYERS as a guarantee of durability, reliability and serviceability.

We have them in all styles and sizes suitable for this country.

Standard Anti-Freeze Head & Cylinder \$16

1½ in. Galvanized Pipe, per foot - 16c.

7-16 , Rod, " - 5c.

May we figure what it will cost to fit your new well.

Laut Brothers, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

Ivor Lewis

Sole Agent for the Famous

GALT COAL

Hard Coal and Briquettes always
on hand.

Fire Wood. Draying.
Crossfield, Alberta

GIVE "THE CHRONICLE" A TRIAL

ALL KINDS OF JOBWORK

Done on the Shortest Notice

LETTERHEADS ENVELOPES

STATEMENTS BILLHEADS

DANCE PROGRAMS SALE BILLS

In fact, any class of

PRINTING

THE HOME PRINTERY

CROSSFIELD.

Local and General

and Thomas shipped a car load of hogs to Calgary on Wednesday.

"Don't Use Scrub" in mating up your poultry flocks. When you can buy extra choice pure bred cockerels for \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Columbian Wyandottes and R.C. White Leghorns.—John Morrison, Box 188.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Morning Prayer will be conducted by the Rev. J. P. Dingle at 11 a.m. and Evening Prayer at 7:30 p.m. Sunday next, February 7th.

A meeting of the parishioners will be held after morning service to appoint Church officers, etc.

Mr. W. Tempany, Homestead Inspector, of Cochrane, was a visitor here on Wednesday attending to a case of a homestead that has been filed on for a dozen years or so and not had a patent issued for up to the present.

Mr. G. A. C. Dougan, Manager of the Circle N Ranches, was married on Wednesday, at St. Catherines, Ontario. We wish him happiness.

R. Whitfield, Junr., of Cochrane, was on a visit to Crossfield on Wednesday, in the interests of the Horse Creek U.F.A. His endeavours to secure a car of seed oats were futile however.

NOTICE.—I am now in a position to handle Farm Loans on the usual terms and interest, call and see me when you require any money.—C. HULTGREN.

Remember the Meeting of the Women's Institute to be held at the home of Mrs. R. L. Boyle, on Saturday, February 6th, at 2:30 p.m. A very interesting programme has been arranged, amongst other things will be an address by Mr. J. Morrison, on the "Union Jack."

Mr. W. Urquhart was a Calgary visitor on Monday last.

Mr. A. A. Hall was a visitor to Calgary on Tuesday and Wednesday in the interests of the U.F.A. disposing of three cars of hogs.

A case of some interest to the village was tried at the local court before E. H. Morrow, J.P., on Wednesday. The charge was made by Council's Health Inspector against Mr. S. D. Myers, of the Alberta Hotel, for not supplying enough watertight receptacles to the privies. The charge being admitted, and it being the first case it was dealt leniently with. A fine of \$3 and costs was imposed.

I have buyers for Improved Quarters and Half Sections, on easy terms and close to school. State full particulars.—D. P. HAYS, Carstairs, Alberta.

Sell Your Old Accounts! We'll buy them. Make out our Bills and send them TO-DAY!

CROWN MERCANTILE AGENCIES,

CALGARY.

The Ladies' Aid of the United Churches intend having a Social on the 23rd of February. Please bear in mind the date, and watch for further particulars.

If you want to Sell your Land, List it with me at once I Have numerous enquiries.

If you require to renew your old Loan or take out a new one, call and see me, as I can save you money. I represent The Canada Life, and others.

Chas. Hultgren.

DO YOU NEED An Ironing Board?

If you do here is a chance to secure a \$5.00 one

FREE.

Simply buy any article in our north window at 15 cents, which in itself will be a genuine bargain, and besides you may hold the lucky number.

Call and let us explain in detail.

Sale Commences Friday, 6th Feb.

Sale ends when 100
Articles are Sold.

W. McRORY & Sons,

HARDWARE SPECIALISTS AND HEATING EXPERTS.

FARMERS MEAT MARKET.

GEO. McLEOD, Proprietor.

W. TIMS, Manager.

Best prices paid for all kinds of Live Stock. We also handle Butter and Eggs. Try our Noted Home made Sausage and Kettle rendered Lard.

And a Special Line of Home Cured HAMS & BACON If we Suit You Tell Your Friends. If Not Tell Us.

Our Motto : Quality and Prices right.

Crossfield, Alta.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE

ANYTHING YOU WANT.

ANYTHING TO SELL.

Articles Lost or Found.

The Home Circle.

Cheerful Natures.

There are some natures so happily constituted that they can find good in everything. There is no calamity so great but they can reduce comfort or consolation from it, no sky so black but they can discover a gleam of sunshine issuing through it from some quarter or another, and if the sun is not visible to their eyes they at least comfort themselves with the thought that it is there and reflecting its rays on some one else. Such happy natures are to be envied. They have a beam in the eye—a beam of pleasure, gladness, religious cheerfulness, philosophy or call it what you will. Sunshine is in their hearts and their mind gilds with its own hues, all that it looks upon. When they have burdens to bear they bear them cheerfully—not repining, nor fretting, nor wasting of energies in useless lamentations, but struggling on manfully, gathering up such flowers as lie along their path. It is these large and comprehensive natures that are the most trustful, and the quickest to see the moral sunshine gleaming through the darkest cloud. In present evil they recognize the effort of nature to restore health; in trials they find correction and discipline, and in sorrow and suffering they gather courage and knowledge and the best practical wisdom.

The Christian Gentleman.

He is above meanness. He cannot stoop to fraud. He invades no secret in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantage of our others' mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of inuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbour's counsels, he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at his window or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He invades no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers are none of them for him. He may be trusted alone, out of sight—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no offices, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonour. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. He insults no man. If he have rebuke for another, he is straightforward, open, manly. He cannot descend to surlinity. In short, whatever he judges honorable he practices towards every man.

Careless Words.

How frequently, in a thoughts moment, or in sport, we utter words which sink deep into some heart, inflicting untold anguish, and blighting the pages of its life-histories with blemishes. Thus may heal the wound; and troubled waves may be lulled into quietness; the fire that scorched the quivering heart strings may be quenched, but bitter ashes will ever mark the pathway of those careless words. It may be that a weight of sorrow that bowed the fainting spirit to the earth was rendered heavier to be borne by the added grief of a thoughtless word. Perhaps an unguarded expression has been uttered and the tongue of malice repeats it with a new colouring, and a meaning never intended, and thus the strongest ties of affection have been severed.

**Buy Goods
"MADE-IN-CANADA"**
and you save your money on
a road that leads back to
YOU

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS CHIEF SUFFERERS

Sorrows of Money Curtails Factory Employment—How to Reduce the Force of This Menace

While farming is the basis of Canada's wealth, the factories of Canada are the direct source of revenue for a large percentage of our population. From Sydney to Victoria, from Prince Albert to Toronto, Canada is dotted with factories, and around each factory is a little community of workers; the factory hands, the storekeepers who sell them their supplies, the doctors who tend them when they are ill, the street cars that carry them to and from their work, the railroads who depend upon them for a large part of their traffic, and the other mills which manufacture various kinds of goods—boots, shoes, clothing, underwear, etc.—to supply these workers.

Show of Money

War may mean higher prices for Canadian "armor," in whose good fortune all must rejoice, for his prosperity is our prosperity. But what the nation gains by the higher prices paid for Canadian wheat, it may more than lose by the closing of Canadian factories. This farmer need never worry about the possibility of unemployment; there is always demand for what he produces. But the ghost of unemployment faces thousand upon thousands of Canadian workers this winter unless the Canadian people as a whole combine to keep business alive in the Dominion. Uready, in ones, twos and threes, here, there and everywhere throughout the Dominion, factories are being laid down for lack of work, or are running on half time. The money supply of Canada has been reduced and people cannot buy as much as before the war.

The same shortness of money plays havoc with factory owners, carrying on their trade in view of falling demands for their products. Factory workers are laid off, the millions of dollars in wages and salaries which formerly went to make Canadian communities busy and prosperous are greatly reduced. There is not the same trade for the corner grocer or the butcher next door to him. People walk instead of riding by street car. They do without the clothing which otherwise they might have bought. And so the whole process reaches endlessly against the entire prosperity of the country.

Effect of Individual Action

By cultivating a spirit of intelligent optimism, by facing the situation from the right angle, a great deal of the difficulty can be overcome. For it is the lack of confidence, following trade depression, which really causes the worst sort of "hard times." Canadians can, to a large extent, reduce the danger of great depression by keeping their faith in their country and living near to normal as possible. But, to do this, where they used to buy imported goods they must now buy "Made-in-Canada" goods. It is nothing more nor less than a measure of national self-preservation. It will help to keep Canadian factories working and Canadian workers employed. It will give work to the storekeeper, to the street railways, to the makers of clothing—to all the other factors in any community.

"MADE IN CANADA
Is Not Enough,
TRADE IN CANADA
In Your Own Town,
THAT'S THE STUFF."

THE SECOND ANNUAL
BRITISHERS' SMOKING CONCERT
Will be held in the
ALBERTA HOTEL, CROSSFIELD,
On **FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, at 8 p.m.**
Admission \$1.50. Surplus to be given to Patriotic and Red Cross Funds.

MAINTAINING OUR PRODUCTIVE POWER

The Dominion's Prosperity Depends
Upon Ourselves—War and
Industry

The war in Europe may result one way or another but in Canada, unless the Canadian people make a special effort to safeguard the interests of the nation, it is bound to have a most serious effect. The boundary lines of Europe may or may not be altered, the war may last for many months or even for years, it may ruin some of the belligerents and bring fortune to others; but for Canada it is likely to mean a serious economic set-back unless the Canadian people as a whole co-operate to fend off the evil effect of the war. Two things must be borne in mind by every Canadian man and woman, from the humbler to the most wealthy, strive to preserve the spirit of nationalism and self-confidence, so as to continue the conduct of our affairs in a manner as nearly normal as possible; and secondly, to preserve the money resources of the Dominion by spending it for Canadian-made goods, and thus keep it from passing out of the country and into the pockets of foreigners. This need not be done in the spirit of helping Canadian manufacturers; keeping Canada money in circulation in Canada is an act of national self-preservation. It is necessary for the good of the whole nation.

**KEEP YOUR MONEY IN CANADA
BY PURCHASING YOUR
GOODS AT HOME**

SPEND YOUR MONEY AT HOME

The money which you spend to day on a tin of baked beans, "Made-in-Canada," will indirectly stimulate our own particular line of business, whether farmer or factory worker. But the money with which you buy an imported can of beans goes out of the country completely. It pays the wages of foreign workers, who in turn, spend their wages where you will never benefit by the circulation of the money.

SPEND MONEY AT HOME AND IT STAYS AT HOME

EMPIRE MADE CHRISTMAS TREE
Montreal Advertising Men Advocated
British Empire Christmas

Montreal Daily Mail—of two weeks ago gave the following account of a meeting of the Montreal Press and Advertising Club at which the British Empire Christmas project was launched. It met with general approval.

"Attention was called to the fact that at this season of the year the average expenditure per man would be greatly above normal, and that everything possible should be done to keep this money in Canada. The idea set forth was that every Christmas gift made during the year should be something made to order, and within the means of the giver. Even the Christmas tree should be British Christmas trees.

"If we are to hang German toys on our Christmas trees, our patriotism is wasted," declared Mr. W. H. Thompson, speaking in support of his motion in favor of an Imperial Christmas. He said that the matter was of vital importance to the trade interests of Canada.

**BUY CANADA MADE GOODS
and Keep Your Money
Circulating in Canada**

KOOTENAY LAKE, B. C.

Offers many opportunities to the man or woman who wants a home or to make an investment in that pristine district of British Columbia. Those who have the time to spend information, as well as maps, beautiful three-coloured magazines, regular price lists, free if you mail us where you saw this advertisement, the amount you have to invest, your nationality, one reference, and also send name, address, and telephone number of friends or relatives who might be interested in buying land in Kootenay lake district. Our members are making from \$50 to \$100 per acre, or more, from each acre active government land. Land selling at \$50 to \$100 per acre improved; improved tracts from \$50 to \$200. No taxes, no water rates, no electric rates, no cold weather—lake 8 miles long, 12 miles wide—never freezes, numerous fish, plenty of shooting and boating, no crop failure in thirty years; no severe storm such as hail, wind, or lightning; no rainy season—it's just rain from the sky as well as from the ground.

Numerous reliable real estate firms (firms) where to buy land, and what to do with it when you buy it, and how to succeed in our district, as well as other information furnished you. Please today as there is only a limited number of maps, magazines at our disposal. Enclose a silver postage, etc.

**KOOTENAY LAKE INFORMATION
BUREAU,**
Lock Box 1172 ~ Nelson B.C.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of land in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, in within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in which residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres in each of three years, build a house worth \$300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of failure, and temporary cultivation of live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

Extry Notice.

On the McGilvray Place, W. 1/2 28, 28, one Dark Bay Mare coming 3 years, white face, two white hind legs, right front foot wire cut. No visible brand.

On the premises of John Lennox, five miles west of Crossfield, one Black gelding, weight about 1,000 lbs., has hind half face running wide at the bottom, and has white hind legs up to back joints, about 7 years old. Branded Q on left shoulder and H on left D shoulder below the upper branch.

Also one three year old Iron Grey Mare, some white on left hind foot. E. R. LAGACOD, Brand Reader, Carstairs, Alta.

LOST.

LOST.—A FOX TERRIER DOG, last seen Xmas week following a team and sleigh going north.

Information will greatly oblige
FRANK MOSSOP,
Crossfield,
Phone 8.

WANTED.

WANTED HORSES TO BREAK TO
Harness or Saddle, also would like to
take some Horses on Shares.

Applies P.O. Box 31, Crossfield.

For Sale

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 acres (\$2,000) near Appledale—for quick sale \$400. Easy terms. Will trade for five acres on east side Kootenay Lake. Box 1172, Nelson, B.C.

FOR SALE—Coming 2 year old

Older Aberdeen Angus BULL, weight 1,200 lbs. Also a few pure breed White Leghorn Cockerels.—A. L. Jones, Crossfield. Route 1.

Stolen or Strayed.

Stolen or Strayed, four year old Dark GREY MARLE, weight 1,600 to 1,700 lbs. When left August 15th, was branded 2 on front hoof and T2 under mane right side neck. \$25.00 will be paid for information leading to recovery.—Washington Alberta Land Co. Ltd., Crossfield.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and

want a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. Chicago.

AGENTS.—It's a new opportunity. We trust you to \$3.00 worth. Starr's Printed Apparel. Repair, cleaned and ready spots on graniteware. Stops all leaky metalware without heat, soldering iron or tools. Agents coining money. Sample with particulars 10c. Starr, 1910 Monroe St., Toledo, O., U.S.A.

Fruit Lands For Sale.

SPECIAL.—Three coloured edition of the Famous Kootenay Magazine—55 pages—tells who to buy fruit best locations; best varieties; easily raised; good earnings; contains maps and sub-division plans; over 100 beautiful photographs; nearly 200 questions and answers; all about Kootenay, Kootenay Lake District, Southern British Columbia, and how to be successful with fruit, vegetables and poultry. Special three-page illustrations on subjects such as Beatty and others. It's a hummer. Regular price 50c, but FREE—just state your nationality and/or state you have to pay postage, etc. Address Kootenay Lake Information Bureau, Lock Box 1172, Nelson, British Columbia.

South Africa Fighting Hard

Strategic Points in a Campaign That Presents Many and Serious Difficulties

Now that Boers has practically taken the initiative in the campaign against Germany in South Africa will be pushed forward, probably by revolution, because English and Scottish and Irish and English regiments have been raised to cooperate with the royal Boers in defending the Union.

Overshadowed for the moment by the titanic struggle, French and British forces in South Africa soon began to assume serious proportions. Reports some time ago showed that German troops had penetrated into South African territory, and German troops were strongly entrenched across the border.

On their first outbreak of war, a force of 100,000 men, Germans, attacked the Union post at Nelspruit about three miles from the German military port of the same name. The garrison consisting of only eight police, resisted until their ammunition was entirely exhausted. The assault was repulsed, but the Boers swarming upon two sides, killing two officers. The Boers made a surprise attack after the defenders had fired 700 rounds in their possession. The Germans captured all the cattle in the district and took all the native prison-ers.

Well over the British border are the Afrikander and these were held in force by the Germans.

Thirty miles down the Orange River, at Schut Drift, a German patrol surprised the Boers who had taken refuge on an island in the river. The Germans, after a brisk engagement, were repelled and left behind to fight in the great con-ference hall. On the other side, the ordinary battle of fallen troops are rescued from the field, carried to safety and given expert first aid. They are then sent to the hospital. Sometimes, of course, the movements of the combatants are too swift to allow up the wounded at once, but the Afrikanders went to laager and defied the Germans. The Boer women helped the men to turn up the tracks and come up to the "fire line." The firing line is about 450 miles from Nelspruit, where the Germans are seriously threatening South Africa is seriously contemplated by the military commanders of German Southwest Africa.

Johannesburg is about 450 miles from the German border, and the distance could be covered in eight hours by air. Myriad British aircraft have been sighted in different places far from German territory, and one shot over Johannesburg. However, the natives seem to have gone and then disappearing in the direction of the West Rand.

The British premier, will have to form the command of the Union troops that are to command the expedition for the invasion of the German colony, and a strategic line of advance to be followed from Prieska, up to Uplington, on the Orange River, which will cross the frontier in the south of the South African campaign. Sand dunes and sand dunes are the natural characteristics of the area between Uplington and the frontier, and the route of the journey save in the wet season, as apart from the Orange River, there is nothing else.

Horses and mules give way to camel teams, and it is here the camels prove their value may be employed in transporting gunnery supplies and a fortuitous trek from Uplington to the border, and water must be carried daily. A species of melon that abounds in the desert, gives moisture to travellers who have run short of water. But sand is the staple food of all the police troopers in this Saharan side of Africa. For hundreds of miles on every hand the sand dunes rise and fall with monotonous regularity. Hottest day in the desert, tota herding goats that draw mustard from the parched roots of the desert, and the most difficult thing encountered on the march through the desert.

Albionfontain is the last police station between Uplington and the German border, and is only equalled in its dreariness by the "dead end" of Africa. It is through this territory that Boers will likely strike at the German frontier, difficult as the task may be appreciated by all military men who know the country. But the obstacles in the way of the Germans are more formidable than the British must bring their supplies long distances over the sands and carry water for man and beast. The Orange River is a big stream, as it is wide at certain places during the wet season. An oxen team can pull a boat across the river, but the distance between Uplington and the border Karmas has many areas under irrigation, and is a Dutch Reformed Church settlement, which may be the object of fighting between Boer's force and the Germans. It has an inexhaustible supply of water, and the Orange River flows into the Orange River. After leaving this fruitful oasis the traveller must journey by camel to the border. The whole country is arid and desolate.

In selecting this district as the point of invasion the German will have to make a long detour by the necessity of taking their misariat with them. They are reported to be several thousand strong, and the Boers will be hard put to it to get rid of them. The melons do not offer much sustenance to an army of 3,000 on the march. Eighty miles may be forced to travel in a single day, so that the family living on it can scarcely obtain a livelihood. There is nothing to spare for the Boers, and they will be forced to live on now, and will continue to the end of the summer. The heat rises to 110 degrees in the shade, but the night is cool enough to allow an attack at dawn will be the order of

battle in this sun-swept, sun-baked region. Thousands of the natives have fed during the past years from German territory, and have been absorbed by the Union of South Africa in mining districts. Their native language is not liked by the natives, and they escape from under it where possible.

Uplington, Prieska, Kenhardt, the Orange River—these places on the fringe of civilization will in the event of a German victory be the chief interest, for it is in this region the Germans have elected to harass British forces. It is to prevent the Union leading masters assistance to the allies on European soil.

Hospitals on Battlefield

Doctors and Nurses in Fire Zone—Wounded Taken From Collecting Stations to Hospitals

One of the greatest triumphs of war is the method of caring for the wounded soldiers. The average person probably believes that he would be a good soldier if he could get into the field until the fighting is over, but this is far from correct in the great confusion of fighting in modern warfare. In the ordinary battle the fallen troops are rescued from the field, carried to safety and given expert first aid. They are then sent to the hospital. Sometimes, of course, the movements of the combatants are too swift to allow up the wounded at once, but the Afrikanders went to laager and defied the Germans. The Boer women helped the men to turn up the tracks and come up to the "fire line."

Behind each section of the firing line there is what is known as a "wound station." Here the British stretcher bearers are continually moving to the point where the battle is taking place, picking up wounded beyond the range of the gun fire. Doctors accompany these stretcher bearers and remain with them to care for the most critical. Stimulants are administered, temporary bandages placed and the flow of blood stopped, so that the men may be able to stand, who might otherwise have their names placed on the long list of dead.

At the head of the various wound stations are again treated temporary bandages being fixed in place and other necessary attention given. As each soldier is brought to the rear he is referred to an automobile ambulance, and, with others of his wounded comrades, carried as quickly as possible to the dressing stations.

From the dressing station the wounded are taken to the field hospital where they are provided for from 100 to 300 patients. Their treatment for a few days, each soldier is discharged as fit for duty and sent back to the front, or passed on further to one of the intermediate hospitals nearer home.

These intermediate hospitals are usually located in the rear of the line of communication to the army, and from there the trooper is taken to a seaside base, and so to England for his final recovery. —Philadelph Record.

The Scotchman's Bonnet

Why He Wore When He Recovered Consciousness

"You may many queer chaps out there, but I think the queerest of all was a Highlander from Perth that we camp on one day and a soldier who was born in the hills of Scotland. He had got knocked out, and was unconscious when we picked him up. At first he was a trifle groggy, but when he awoke he carried him to the base hospital. There he recovered consciousness and began to take stock of things. He also began to talk, and when he did so he said this was a strange way of showing his gratitude to men who had most likely saved his life. Most men have no idea what you have done for them," he said in his dogged, dour way.

"And no saying anything about it," he said.

"Look here," he said, in alarm, "are you startin' to?"

"The 'holy billy' did not stop, but called back over his shoulder: 'I'll sleep in the same place where I can sleep the rest of the night!'"

BLUFFING THE ENEMY

Dangerous But Successful Move of an English Division

"A great game of bluff," is described by Lance Corporal H. R. Gibson, of the Royal Fusiliers, who was serving with his brother at Oxford. "It may surprise a lot of people to know that the Germans have never been in France, but in Belgium they have been in the great game of bluff, which was dangerous, but successful," he says. "On the 21st of October, when the British division were relieved by the French marines, everything being quiet, so that it could be seen that the British were retiring in the outskirts of Antwerp. As soon as darkness fell we marched all the roads to guard our flanks, i.e., the roads that we retired from the trenches through.

Then came our dangerous move, as the empty trenches for four hours, but we were letting the Germans know that we found out their mistake, not losing a man. We did a forced night march, and reached Antwerp at 4 a.m. after four days. All the time this was drawing the German troops from Antwerp.

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Indian Troops Are a Surprise

Display Great Endurance and Fighting Ability—Not Dismayed by Artillery Fire

The great endurance and fighting ability of the Anglo-Indians who have come from India to fight the same kind of war in a war against white troops on European soil, have astonished those against whom they have been sent. They are not like Indian men, except the British. The only questions which arise in the minds of the British are, "What would we do if we were to be sent to stand against artillery fire to which they have never been subjected on the frontier? This is an amazing question, because they have proved as steady under shrapnel fire as the best of their white comrades in arms. Not only this, but the command of the Indian troops has shown that they show dash and fearlessness to a remarkable degree and have on many occasions displayed great initiative under more difficult circumstances.

In a sketch of Boulogne before the arrival of a great field covered with many rows of tents stood a bronze figure as still as a statue. It was a Sikhs in his uniform of khaki green and blue. He had a sword and some hundreds of his slightly wounded or ailing comrades from the battlefield of Flodden were represented. These warriors from their Punjab and Panjab as well as their fellow soldiers, the little hardy Gurkhas and Pathans and Jats, have shown themselves to bear the variations of climate with the greatest fortitude. They declare they are not afraid of the English Emperor, and it is not for them to complain. Just as well drilled and disciplined the soldiers of India are as any power, let them go where they will, the full assurance that they will be victors.

When they first went into action they were to be seen running across the other trenches and darted across the open at their opponents with their bayonets and knives, much to their own destruction. But the English and other troops engaged in this war of rabbit warrens, to bore their way through the earth to get at their foes and to have to go through more and at this kind of fighting than their European comrades.

Boy Hero of Trenches

Youth Corporal—**Commander**—**Honor**—**Against**—**Death**

This is the simple story of one of the brave boys of the Royal Berkshire Regiment whose gallant part in the defense of Ypres has been told in every home. He was a boy of the London streets.

His father was a brave man, but lost his life in a battle. The boy gave a comrade from drowning. He left, beat him into the little boy, and a mother week in health and unable to work.

A soldier of the Sappers, he was then nine years of age, and sent him to a "home for waifs and strays."

The boy decided to be a soldier.

His chief work in the trenches around Ypres a month ago, he had been given the task of carrying messages to the rear of the trench, was subjected to a terrible bombardment, and before long non-commissioned officers were either killed or wounded.

The temporary corporal suddenly found himself in command of a company of men who had been scattered by the shells. He was sick, a boy, a crick, and there came a ringing answer of "Yours."

Mr. Roosevelt did not name the powers for reasons of symmetry.

They were English, America, Germany, the United States and Japan.

For this gallantry the corporal has been raised to the rank of sergeant.

Won His Command

Few of the 2,000 English soldiers Kitchener needs for his new army can have had less military experience than most of the 2,000 Americans who fought in the American Civil war, but we may hope that they all possess equal mental alacrity. The young Americans, the uncout apprentices of all old hands between whom had appointed himself to the command of a rough and ready infantry regiment. General Grant's reason for this was that he had no time to teach his handling of forces. So he said: "Colonel I want you to order your men to come to attention, should you see me, and then I want you to fall to their left flank." This complicated command did not in the least puzzle the amateur strategists who promptly understood it, and the next morning, with that "To the right! To the left!" the man proved a brilliant success, and the corps was fully commanded.

During the recent political campaign a New York candidate kissed and praised an assemblage of eleven children, marvelled much at their resemblance to himself, and then asked if he could kiss the white, and then requested that she should tell her husband that Mr. Seward had called. "Alas, sir, my husband is dead."

"But these children, madam?—you surely are not a widow?"

"I fear, sir, that I am. It is this, sir, what you first came up. These are not my children; this is an orphan asylum."

By Hard Work

"I want you to understand," said Young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."

"What I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle!"

"So it was; but I had hard work to get away from the lawyers."

Ladies' Home Journal.

Children Suffer the Worst

Red Cross Nurses Tell of Hardships Youngsters Undergo in War Area

"Amid all the horrors of this war, there is none that compares with the suffering of the children," says the opinion expressed by two Red Cross nurses, Mrs. Fatton Bethune, the wife of an English general, and Dr. G. C. Gordon, a New Zealand doctor, who have just returned to London after varied experiences in Flanders and France.

They both worked close to the firing line and ministered to the British, French, Belgian and German wounded. The scenes they witnessed by the Germans at a time when the German casualties were so heavy that the medical service was unable to cope with them, brought home to them the horrors of war.

"They were shot within 30 minutes. Every five minutes a soldier would enter to remove the dead, and they had so many minutes left to live. When the half hour had expired, all were brought out, led before a rifle and shot."

"Some wished to cover their eyes, but the soldiers forced down their arms with bayonets. They were kept standing for half an hour, before the order was given to fire. So fierce were the reports of the rifles that they were hardly recognizable. Any who showed signs of life were promptly despatched with either the bullet end of a rifle or bayonet."

Dr. Blomfield, a former Bishop of London, was a widower with children. He married a widow with children, and they had a son and daughter and wife. One day this lady rushed into the library and sat in an excited tone: "Do you know, my nursery; our children and my children are cedarined to kill our children."

"It is now known how many heartbreaking cases of childish suffering. There were boys and girls from 7 to 10 years of age who were trudging along the roads, carrying bundles of their poor household effects, feeling from whom they knew not what terror. We could sympathize with them, as we had seen them brought down in their health and vigor, and our hearts went out to the women who had suffered the loss of parents. The suffering we witnessed that curdled the blood in our veins was that of the little children."

U. S. Third Among Powers

Navy Secretary Says U. S. Stands in Third Place as Naval Power

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, before the house naval committee said that the United States stands third among the naval powers of the world.

"A formula has been prepared for the navy department by the general staff, which has been published and has been regarded as confidential. It is based on a modification of the Krupp system, and is being used by German agents or by neutrals abroad in the employ of Germany. Germans in business in England have been operating in England in the same manner as the English in Germany, getting gold in view of the importance which gold plays in the economy of Germany. But gold, gold, is requiring his country very valuable help, even if he only looks it up in his safe. Possibly he never had a good excuse for driving a deliberate scheme."

"The totals based on three classes, namely, battleships, cruisers and armored cruisers, show: First power, 7,765,000; second power, 3,818,70; United States, 3,562,70; fourth power, 2,747,000."

Mr. Roosevelt did not name the powers for reasons of symmetry. They were England, America, Germany, the United States and Japan.

There are the usual charges of straggling humans when they are pulled up by the pavement. But the conductor was behind time and he did not want to lose any pay.

On May 10th she got up from Pookoo-on-the-Pokey and she did not know anything about that—and if she had it would not have made any noise.

With the bus stop at the top and the other on the pavement, she put the harried conductor through a sort of "Bumfuzz."

"Now, I don't want to go past my daughter's house. Will you stop the bus when I ring the bell?"

"How much money do you have?"

"Twenty minutes ma'am."

"Twenty minutes ma'am, and get there in exactly twenty minutes."

"No, ma'am."

"How much is the fare?"

"Twenty minutes ma'am, and I'm not married."

But the driver, who is called "Simp" for short, has a wife, three children, and a bicycle!

Judging a Horse by His Nose

"The horse with the Roman nose is likely to be a good animal for work. He is also apt to be slow. According to an authority of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England, the horse's face is a good index to his character.

There is a general curve to the nose, and the nostrils are large and are pointed and sensitive. It is safe to describe the animal as gentle and at the same time high spirited."

The old gypsy had the horse has a dent in the middle of his nose, it is safe to say that he is treacherous and vicious. A horse that drops his ears is apt to be as vicious as any.

What do you suppose makes that horse?

"Why, both of its parents are bad horses."

"But you first came up. These are not my children; this is an orphan asylum."

By Hard Work

"I want you to understand," said Young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."

"What I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle!"

"So it was; but I had hard work to get away from the lawyers."

Ladies' Home Journal.

Atrocities by Germans Told

Belgians Now Breaking Silence—Were Afraid of Huns to Talk

Belgians, who formerly were afraid to talk of German atrocities, are gradually breaking their silence.

At first, which was practically destroyed, according to Alfred Lens, a Belgian, the Germans killed 400 citizens, many of whom were business men.

"The chief of police told me," said Mr. Lens, "that 500 civilians were to be shot within 30 minutes. Every five minutes a soldier would enter to remove the dead, and they had so many minutes left to live. When the half hour had expired, all were brought out, led before a rifle and shot."

"Some wished to cover their eyes, but the soldiers forced down their arms with bayonets. They were kept standing for half an hour, before the order was given to fire. So fierce were the reports of the rifles that they were hardly recognizable. Any who showed signs of life were promptly despatched with either the bullet end of a rifle or bayonet."

Dr. Blomfield, a former Bishop of London, was a widower with children.

He married a widow with children,

and had a son and daughter and wife.

One day this lady rushed into the library and sat in an excited tone:

"Do you know, my nursery; our children and my children are cedarined to kill our children."

Also Said to be Opening for Woolen Goods Manufactured Here

J. R. Hay, Canadian trade commissioner at Birmingham, reports that while a considerable quantity of Canadian woolen goods are sold in the Birmingham market, the demand is far in excess of the supply. The price of fresh wool is £10 per lb., and of mohair £12 per lb.

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"The chief

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, WINDOWS, DOORS

And Everything in Building Material.

Lump COAL always on Hand.

ATLAS LUMBER Co. Ltd. CROSSFIELD.

J. S. JOSE, Local Manager.

CHAS. HULTGREN

Notary Public and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Conveyancing of all kinds of Legal Papers such as
TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS
OF SALE, LEASES,

Drawing up of WILLS. Etc. Etc.

INSURANCE and LOANS my Specialty.

Houses For Rent and Rents Collected
CHAS. HULTGREN, Crossfield

CROSSFIELD GARAGE

Machinery Repaired. Auto's Stored.
Tyres Vulcanized. Presto Lite Tanks. Oil and Gas.

AUTO SUPPLIES. Goodyear TYRES. CEMENT AND PATCHES.

Situated South of Town, Next Door to Halliday and Co's Store.

Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the Council Chamber over Fire Hall on the first Monday of each month, commencing with February at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Village Council
5-52-t W. McRoy, Sec.-Treas.

Lodge Cards

CROSSFIELD LODGE I.O.O.F.

No.  42

Meets Every Wednesday Night in the Oddfellows Hall at 8 p.m.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.
A. JESSIMAN, A. W. GORDON,
Fin. Sec'y. Rec.-Sec'y.

Crossfield School District No. 752

The REGULAR MEETINGS of the above School Board will be held at the School House at 10 a.m. on the first Saturday in the following months—January, March, May, July, September and November.

All matters of business pertaining to this district will be attended to at these meetings.

The office of the Sec.-Treas. is in the Hardware Store next door to the Chronicle
A. R. Thomas, Chairman.
E. S. McRoy, Sec.-Treas.

Farmers Repair

Shop

Special Attention Given to
BLACKSMITHING.

Blacksmith's Coal for Sale.

PRICES RIGHT

ALEX JESSIMAN, Prop.

CROSSFIELD BOOT HOSPITAL

BOOT & SHOE REPAIRING

Charges Moderate.

English Leather.

AGENT FOR
Ontario Steam Laundry,
CALGARY.

W. STOCK,
(Dr. Bill)

FOR A
Nice, Cool, Easy Shave
TRY THE
City
Tonsorial Parlor

Razors Carefully Honed.

And Don't Forget to bring your
Flame for Development and
Printing.

Agent for D. E. BLACK & Co.
W. S. SMITH, Prop.

WATER-GLASS for Preserving Eggs.

Keeps Eggs Fresh for a year.

Put down a few dozen while
Eggs are cheap.

25c. a Can.

MERRICK THOMAS, Druggist

Music.

KATHARINE LITTLE
Graduate of Halifax
Conservatory of Music,
And one of Calgary's Leading Piano
Teachers, will receive Pupils on Thursdays
from 12 to 2 o'clock at the Alberta
Hotel, Crossfield.

Studio: 727-14th Ave. West, Calgary.

To Winter Cattie.

LOST.—The return portion of an
Edmonton Railway Ticket
A liberal reward if returned to Halliday's
Store at once.

For Sale

For Sale, A Few RANGE COWS in
calf. Apply Box 45, Crossfield.

ESTRAY.

Estray.—On See. 4, R. 29, Tp. 28, W. 4,
One Bay Filly, about 2 years old, weight
about 1,000 lbs., Bald Face, two white
hind feet, right hip knocked down.
Branded on right shoulder.

The Crossfield Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 per year in
advance) or \$1.50 if not paid in advance.

PUBLISHED at the Chronicle office, at
Crossfield, Alberta, each Friday.

RATES
Business locals 10 cents per line first
insertion; and 5 cents per line each sub-
sequent insertion.

Legal advertisements, 12 cents per line
for first insertion; and 8 cents each sub-
sequent insertion.

Commercial contract rates upon applica-
tion.

ROBERT WHITFIELD,
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA., FEB. 5, 1915.

Here and There.

I permaded Paw to take me to the dance on Friday last, my ain't Crossfield a gay town? We put in some skating first. Oh! what a crowd! The ice was fine and quite a lot of country couples there. Then we went to the hotel, didn't wonder where all the people were from? Amongst them I saw there were Mr. and Mrs. Cavender, the latter looking as young as ever; the J. E.'s and their ladies, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McRoy, the Earl as usual cheerful and busy looking after the dollars.

The Birches, Sprig taking a little pleasure after his hard work of looking after the criminals; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas with Mr. and Mrs. Ontkes, the twins as usual busy discussing logic and school matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Huser, senior, looking like a father and law, and who took the opportunity as President of the Women's Service Society, to present the Earl with some fine furniture for his (as Paw says) very real hard work as manager of the society, for which the Earl returned thanks, but omitted to give the date of the house warming.

On Saturday I heard grief expressed on all sides at the loss of Crossfield in general, and to the telephone users in particular, of Marie Anderson who has left her post at the Post Office. Now Marie, that you have time on your hands, don't go and get married on the quiet, like some people have had to hear about but let me sit here if you have time of three or five a.m. for a quiet talk.

I hear Mrs. Shaw has returned to the ranch; one and a half miles from town. Glad to see another store is being occupied on the front street, but have not heard in what line the Twins are going to work on now that they have given up the machine business, but I guess you will soon be having an advertisement in your paper telling us about it.

Talking about the front street, don't you think a little more window dressing by the shopkeepers would help to make the town look prettier?

On Sunday I went with Maw to the Church of the Ascension where the Rev. Dingle was holding a service, quite a good congregation; and I hear he will be here again next Sunday.

Miss Ethel Dunn, whose health has been rather bad of late has left the Swan's and gone to the coast.

THE VILLAGE GOSSIP.

Sunshine U. F. A.

Social.

The first social evening of the season of the Sunshine Local U.F.A., under the management of the social committee composed of Mr. W. J. Wilson, Mr. J. Morrison and Miss Bellis, the talented school teacher of the Sunshine School, to whom great credit belongs for the success of the evening, there was to have been a debate, but owing to the misfortune of one of the contestants being unable to present it was postponed until the next social evening, among other items deserving special mention were a song by Miss R. Collins and Miss E. Landry, the musical programme came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem. Dancing commenced while arrangements were made for supper, which was greatly enjoyed by the eighty odd people who were present.

It was very creditably provided by Mr. W. Wilson and Mr. J. Morrison. There was a close at about 4 a.m. and all expressing their enjoyment and promising themselves a similar treat on Friday, the 26th of February. Mr. J. Tracy officiated as floor manager, and Mr. M. L. Boyle was chairman.

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Dollars are rather scarce just now. If you have not paid your subscrip-
tion we should be glad to receive it.
A dollar please, thanks.



Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time. All cars fully equipped f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

Runabout	-	\$540
Touring Car	-	590
Town Car	-	840

(In the Dominion of Canada only).

BUYERS TO SHARE IN PROFITS

All retail buyers of new Ford Cars from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, will share in the profits of the company to the extent of \$40 to \$60 per car, on each car they buy, PROVIDED: we sell and deliver 30,000 new Ford cars during that period. Ask for particulars from

LESLIE FARR, Dealer, Auctioneer,
and Real Estate Agent, Airdrie.

ITALIAN SPAGHETTI MADE IN CANADA

How Canadian Housewife Was De-
ceived—The Virtues of the "Made-
in-Canada" Article

According to the "Monetary Times" of Toronto, British Columbian manu-

facturers are losing no opportunity to impress on the public the advi-
ability of using home-made products. The association includes all the manu-

facturers both on the lower mainland and Vancouver Island, so that the

markets in the coast cities are care-

fully looked after. Foreign products

have been the rule here. A manager told "The Monetary Times" of an in-

stance of how people apparently pre-
ferred something made elsewhere.

Empty Prejudices.

A local brand of spaghetti was put on

the market, and proud of their pro-

duct the manufacturers had their

name on the box. A housekeeper saw

the brand at her grocer's and she tried

it, but reported adversely. Evidently

others did also, proving that a maker

has a little honor in his own country,

for the firm got out a new package,

taking off their name, and labeling it

"Finest Italian Spaghetti". In one

instance, the same woman who had

said the other was no good tried it,

and declared it was "the loveliest she

had ever tasted," not knowing it was

the same brand. Acting on the knowl-

edge that British Columbia products

are not behind any in quality, the manu-

facturers are making a de-
termined campaign to have the

public. The latest move is the revo-

lution of the board of trade that the iron

and steel for the bridge be fab'led in

Vancouver, where there are two com-

panies which have a combined invest-

ment of over a million dollars in plant.

Favor the Home Product

There is a moral in this that has

a far wider application than in the

case of spaghetti. A vast amount of

material is sold in Canadian stores

labelled "Latest Importations"; "Best

Imported Brands"; "Direct Imports

from France"; "Best British Make,"

etc., that is the result of an honest

man's work by a Canadian workman

in a Canadian factory. The imported

idea is a delusion, and it is gratifying

to those who believe in the "Made-in-

Canada" product to know that the

consumer who is so prejudiced against

the Canadian made article cannot note

the difference between the home and

foreign made product. This is an im-

portant consideration to the manufacturer

and the Canadian me-

chanic, and should convince the most

scrofulous that he should patronize the

home product wherever possible. Now

is the time to pursue this policy if

we wish to restore good times in

Canada.

Sell Your Old Accounts! We'll
Buy them. Make out your Bills,
and send them TO-DAY!

CROWN MERCHANTABILITY AGENCIES,
CALGARY.